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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Medford District Office
3040 Biddle Rd.
Medford, Oregon 97504

September 1984

Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) Record of Decision

Medford District



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MEDFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504

September 1984

Enclosed for your review and comment is the Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) and Record of Decision for the Medford Grazing Management Program in the Medford District. This document summarized the proposed Rangeland Management Program and outlines the decisions developed from the Medford Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analysis. The Rangeland Management Program and related decisions are the result of land use planning, the analysis of several program alternatives contained in the Medford EIS and public comments.

Release of the RPS to interested groups and individuals will serve as public notice of the Rangeland Management Program for the Medford District.

In allotments where no change in use levels are anticipated, no further decision will be issued. For allotments which monitoring indicates that an increase is warranted, an agreement or decision will be issued. These decisions and/or agreements, as well as progress made in those allotments where grazing management and project development have been implemented will be discussed in future RPS updates which will be published periodically.

Thank you for your cooperation and we look forward to any further input you may have that will assist us in managing the public lands.

Sincerely yours

Hugh R. Shera

District Manager

Decision

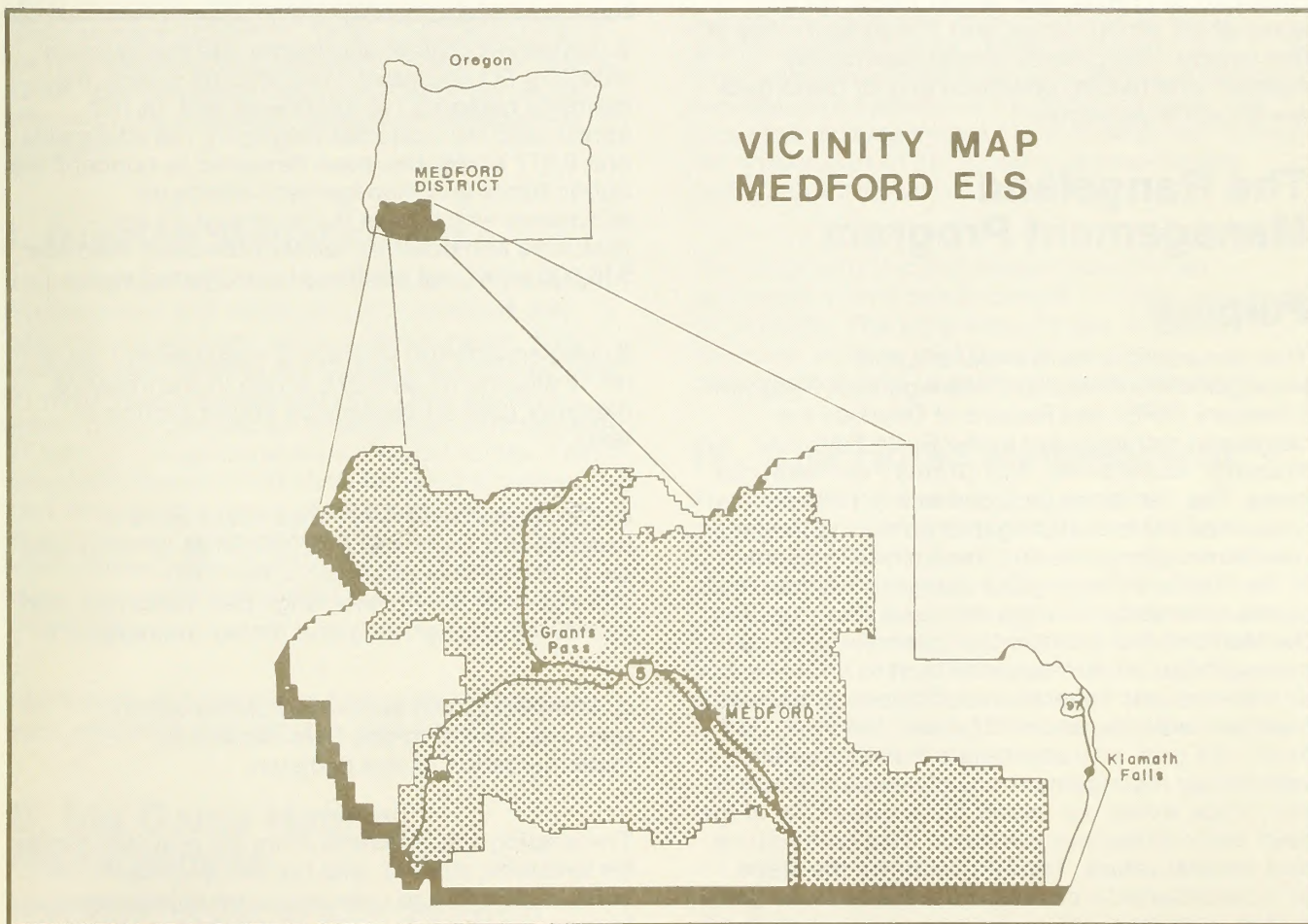
I recommend adoption of the Preferred Alternative of the Medford Grazing Management Final Environmental Impact Statement of April 1984 with the following modification:

- Continue the initial level of livestock use (22,496 AUMs).
- Implement the short-term livestock grazing increases shown in Appendix 2 if and when monitoring determines that the additional forage is available on a sustainable basis.

Signed: Bruce R. Shera Date: September 24, 1984
District Manager, Medford

I approve the Grazing Management Program decisions as recommended. Individual grazing decisions to implement this plan will be issued to affected lessees for those allotments where changes are proposed and agreement has not been reached. Those decisions will explain and provide for the protest and/or appeal procedures under 43 CFR 4160 and 43 CFR 4.470.

Signed: Arthur W. Kerner Date: September 24, 1984
State Director, Oregon



Introduction and Background

There are approximately 397,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management (41,485 acres public lands and 355,515 acres of Oregon-California Revested Grant Lands (O&C)) being grazed by livestock in the Medford EIS area. Hereafter these lands will be referred to as public lands in this document. There are 109 allotments which have a variety of grazing systems utilized in their administration. There are approximately 7,492 acres of state land and 285,536 acres of private land located within the allotments. There is an additional 516,000 acres of public land unallotted for livestock grazing. While some areas have been grazed in the past, there is currently no active interest in grazing them as most are unsuitable for grazing.

The most recent inventories conducted in 1982 indicate there are approximately 35 horses in the Pokeyama herd management plan in the Klamath Resource Area.

Principal wildlife habitat within the EIS area consists of 913,000 acres of big game summer and winter range, with approximately 210,000 acres classified as crucial deer winter range; 42,880 acres of elk winter range, and 104 stream miles of fish habitat. The present forage production, riparian, and habitat condition and/or trend data are shown in Appendix 1.

The Rangeland Management Program

Purpose

This document is the Bureau of Land Management's Rangeland Management Program Summary (RPS) and Record of Decision for rangeland management in the Butte Falls, Klamath, Jacksonville, and Grants Pass resource areas. The decisions included in this RPS are based upon information gathered during the land use planning process and the analysis presented in the Medford Grazing EIS planning process and public comments. The general land use goals for the Medford EIS area are to implement grazing management on non-forested land to improve and/or maintain vegetation conditions to benefit livestock, wildlife, and wild horses. On forested areas, the goal is to coordinate livestock grazing with timber management objectives so that use of the forage would not impair the productivity of the land, while balancing economic uses with natural and cultural values. The RPS outlines the steps and procedures to be taken to achieve these goals and to implement the range management program.

Please refer to the previously furnished Medford Grazing EIS for a detailed description of livestock grazing management and rangeland resource conditions.

What the Program Is

The Medford Rangeland Program is designed to implement the decisions needed for management, protection, and enhancement of the rangeland resources. Assuming funding occurs as expected, the program would be implemented over approximately 10 years. The initial forage use to livestock is the same as identified in the Medford Grazing EIS Preferred Alternative. The rangeland management program incorporated in the RPS is the same as the Medford Grazing EIS Preferred Alternative as shown in Appendix 2.

The program consists of the following major steps:

1. The present forage use levels:

Livestock	22,496 AUM
Wildlife	53,182 AUM
Wild Horses	250 AUM
Non-Consumptive	56,615 AUM
Total	132,543 AUM

2. Categorization of allotments into the improve category (71 allotments and 369,262 acres), the maintain category (10 allotments and 18,102 acres), and the custodial category (28 allotments and 9,677 acres) has been designed to concentrate public funds and management efforts on allotments which have the most significant problems and potential for improvement. Another 516,000 acres will continue in unallotted status.

3. Implementation of grazing management plans on 18 allotments (250,278 acres) in the improve category (See administrative action section of text).

4. Construction of new range improvement projects at a cost of \$1,043,900 (BLM funding only on 11 of the 18 allotments) to facilitate management to improve range use, condition, and coordination of grazing and timber management.

5. Monitoring and evaluation of changes in resource condition and uses caused by implementation of this decision.

The grazing management program provides forage for livestock, wildlife, wild horses, and non-consumptive use to meet resource objectives. Forage use levels for each allotment are shown in

Appendix 1. The initial livestock forage use level will be the same as the present forage use levels until projects are implemented and monitoring shows additional forage is available.

Grazing systems are designed to improve 61.1 miles of streamside riparian habitat. No livestock grazing would be permitted within existing exclosures (100 acres) or new exclosures (25 acres).

In order to improve wildlife habitat and to provide an adequate supply of forage for wildlife needs, big game initial forage available includes 53,182 AUM of competitive forage. Initial and long-term forage use levels would meet the forage demand for the existing management objective numbers of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) for deer, elk, and non-game species.

particular habitat, the program provides the following measures:

- a) A dependable supply of forage to meet the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) objective numbers of big game using public lands in the Medford Grazing EIS area.
- b) Most individual units for vegetation manipulation projects will be 150 acres or less to improve forage quality.
- c) Grazing systems would be designed to provide rest or deferment to key species.
- d) Reliable water sources would be developed in specific areas where water may be a limiting factor.

What the Rangeland Management Program Does

This program enables BLM to meet the multiple use mandates and agency mission spelled out in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA, 1976), the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (PRIA, 1978), O&C Act of 1937, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 1969). The following discussion summarizes the effects of the proposed rangeland management program.

I. Grazing Management

This program provides for coordination of forest management and livestock use, combined with grazing systems and range improvements. This program will improve the forage condition on over 21 percent of the planning unit. Over the long-term, forage production is expected to increase by 11 percent to approximately 147,507 AUMs. The long-term forage production for each allotment may change as a result of new data gathered during the upcoming consultation and allotment management plan (AMP) and/or coordinated resource management plan development processes.

Short-term and long-term forage use levels for each allotment are shown in Appendix 2.

II. Big Game Habitat Management

Wildlife species differ widely in their habitat requirements. In order to improve or maintain a

III. Riparian Wildlife Habitat and Water Resource Management

BLM administers 104.25 miles of Class I and II streams in the grazing EIS area. Improvement of riparian vegetation on BLM-administered streams will have a beneficial impact on overall water quality and fish habitat. Riparian habitat improvements will be a major objective of livestock management systems in the planning area. The proposed grazing systems will provide rest during the critical part of the growing season for the herbaceous and woody key species.

The long-term trend of streamside riparian vegetation would be up along 61.1 miles (see page 40 of DEIS). The program provides forage for livestock, wildlife, wild horses, and non-consumptive uses to meet resource objectives.

IV. Wild Horse Management

There presently is one wild horse herd management plan area (HMA) in the EIS area. A total of 250 AUMs of available forage to meet the needs of the Pokegama wild horse herd. A maximum total population of 50 horses will be provided for. The herd population has remained stable for the past several years. Although land administered by BLM accounts for only 8 percent of the total HMA, many of the heavy use areas are on public lands.

V. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Wilderness

A. ACEC

A separate plan amendment and environmental assessment analyzing the impacts of designating or not designating four ACECs (Woodcock Bog, Upper and Lower Table Rocks, King Mountain Rock Garden, and Footh Creek South Portion) was released in June, 1984. The alternatives and associated environmental analysis evaluate options for managing, protecting, and enhancing resource values in potential ACECs. Decisions regarding these areas will address special management needs (including grazing) to protect the areas' important resource values.

Possible designation of an additional potential ACEC, Eight Dollar Mountain, will be analyzed in a separate environmental assessment within 12 months. Analysis for that area has been delayed so that alternatives for the area can be more closely coordinated with the U.S. Forest Service's proposed Botanical Interest Area designation for the western portion of Eight Dollar Mountain. Interim management assures that important resources of all potential ACECs are protected pending the designation decision.

B. Wilderness

In the EIS area, the 5,410-acre Soda Mountain area has been identified as a wilderness study area (WSA). In the current phase of the wilderness review, the values, resources, and uses within the study area are being analyzed. Public comment has been received which will help formulate a preferred alternative and other alternatives for analysis in an environmental impact statement on wilderness designation of BLM's Oregon Wilderness Study Areas. The draft EIS will be distributed for public review in early 1985.

All rangeland management activities in the Soda Mountain WSA would be consistent with the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review. Generally, these guidelines state that changes in forage allocation, grazing systems, or range improvements may be implemented as long as such changes would not impair the area's wilderness suitability. New permanent range improvements must also enhance wilderness values by better protecting the rangeland in a natural condition.

Improvements that comply with interim management policy guidelines could be constructed prior to a final decision regarding

wilderness designation. Improvements (e.g., vegetative manipulations) not in compliance with policy guidelines would be delayed pending a decision regarding the area's wilderness designation and would only be implemented if the area is not designated wilderness. Site specific environmental assessments will identify which proposed improvements have the potential to impair the area's suitability for wilderness designation.

VI. Socioeconomic Conditions

The expenditure of \$1,043,900 for constructing range improvements will generate \$811,000 in personal income and 27 work-years of employment in Jackson and Klamath Counties during the implementation period. In the long term,

the program will increase public forage for about one-third of the lessees. The net gain in ranch values due to increased carrying capacity will amount to \$362,000 assuming a sales value of \$45 per AUM.

After full implementation, the resulting increases in livestock and in wildlife will annually generate \$460,700 in personal income and 16 jobs in the local area.

Development of the Decision

The Medford EIS analyzed the environmental impacts of a Preferred Alternative (the Proposed Action) and three alternative programs. Refer to the draft EIS for detailed descriptions of the preferred alternative and additional alternatives. Appendix 1 illustrates the long-term effects of the EIS alternatives.

The following is a brief discussion of each alternative and why it was not selected, along with the rationale for the selection of the Medford EIS Preferred Alternative.

Alternative 1 No Action

Consideration of this alternative is required by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. It basically constitutes a continuation of the present situation. For the purpose of analysis, it was assumed that forage use would continue at current levels. No additional range improvement projects would be undertaken, and no additional intensive grazing management would be implemented.

This alternative was not adopted since it would fail

to solve present resource problems. Fourteen percent of the fisheries streams would remain in a downward trend. Over 70 percent of the range would remain in an early seral stage. Less than five percent of the streamside riparian vegetation in poor and fair condition would receive protection or intensive livestock management systems. The forage use would continue at the present level.

Alternative 2, Emphasize Livestock Grazing

Forage would be available in the short term to livestock (41,140 AUMs), wildlife (56,248 AUMs), wild horses (250 AUMs), and nonconsumptive uses (56,615 AUMs). Livestock grazing would be allowed throughout the 397,000 acres presently allotted, except where currently excluded (100 acres). Proposed range improvements include seedings (41,845 acres), brush control and hardwood removal (24,259 acres), fences (193 miles) and water developments (126 developments).

As a result of the range improvements, forage production would be expected to increase by 23,005 AUMs.

This alternative was not selected because of the high cost of the range improvements and the conflicts with fish, wildlife and wild horse management objectives. As increased emphasis is placed on economic values, other resource values would be compromised. This blend of the uses is not consistent with the public's demand for multiple use management of public land resources.

Alternative 3, Preferred Alternative

Grazing systems under Alternative 3 are designed to maintain or improve range and forage conditions to benefit wildlife, wild horses and livestock. It is anticipated that forage would be available in the short term (5 years) to livestock (30,272 AUMs), wildlife (59,214 AUMs) and wild horses (250 AUMs) and nonconsumptive uses (56,615 AUMs). Livestock would continue to be kept out of the 100 acres of existing exclusion. Proposed range improvements include seedings (22,030 acres), fences (112.5 miles) and water developments (81 developments).

As a result of the proposed range improvements, forage production is expected to increase by 14,964 AUMs. It is assumed that the increase would be available to livestock and wildlife.

The vegetation manipulation projects would be consistent with the ODF&W recommendations. There would be no change in the minimum or maximum size of the wild horse population in the herd management areas. The Preferred Alternative would provide for a blend of resource management conditions and uses which fall between those resulting from Alternative 2 and Alternative 4.

Alternative 4, Emphasize Non-Livestock Grazing Values

Alternative 4 would emphasize non-livestock values where conflicts with livestock grazing have been identified. Forage would be available in the short term to livestock (15,646 AUMs), wildlife (71,635 AUMs), wild horses (250 AUMs), and nonconsumptive uses (57,802 AUMs). This alternative would exclude livestock from 73,227 acres in addition to the 100 acres of existing exclusion. Range improvements would include 106.4 miles of fences, 116 water developments, 20,474 acres of seeding, and 13,018 acres of brush control and hardwood removal, all to benefit non-livestock values.

As a result of the range improvements and exclusion of livestock from 73,227 acres, forage production for wildlife and nonconsumptive uses would be expected to increase by 18,368 AUMs. The long term forage production available to livestock would be expected to decrease by 6,789 AUMs.

Alternative 4 was not selected because of the impact on the local economy which would occur as a result of the major emphasis being placed on nonconsumptive resource uses. Most of the benefits of this alternative to resource values are essentially achieved in the RPS program, but at a lower expense to the social and economic structure of the local community.

Environmental Preferability

Environmental preferability of the EIS alternatives is judged using the goals identified in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Title 1, Section 101 of NEPA establishes the following goals as guidelines for preferred environmental qualities:

- 1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;

5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Each alternative was rated as to how well it complied with the six NEPA goals listed above. Full compliance was rated as "10" and non-compliance was rated as "1" with the numbers between used to show a graduation of compliance. Illustration I depicts the results of the analysis process.

Illustration I - Compliance with NEPA Goals by EIS Alternative

NEPA Goal No.	No Action (Alt. 1)	Emphasize Livestock (Alt. 2)	Preferred Action (Alt. 3)	Emphasize Non-Livestock Grazing Values (Alt. 4)
1	4.5	5.5	7.2	7.5
2	5.0	5.0	7.3	7.4
3	5.0	6.0	7.5	6.5
4	5.0	5.9	6.9	7.1
5	4.5	5.5	6.9	7.3
6	4.5	5.0	7.3	7.0
Overall Rating	4.8	5.5	7.2	7.2

The Preferred Alternative and Emphasize Non-Livestock Alternatives received the same environmental ranking (7.2 vs. 7.2). Due to the closeness of these scores in a somewhat subjective rating process, they are considered equal as environmentally preferred actions. The No Action (4.8) and Emphasize Livestock (5.5) Alternatives received substantially lower rankings.

The Preferred Alternative was selected as the decision because it afforded the most desirable combination of the following factors:

- a) Higher local economic benefits and accompanying social benefits, compared to Alternative 4.
- b) Environmental preferability, compared to Alternatives 1 and 2.
- c) Cost effective expenditures of public funds.
- d) Compliance and consistency with inter-governmental recommendations.
- e) Compliance with federal laws.

The Relationship Between the Rangeland Management Program and the Medford EIS Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative of the Medford EIS consisted of a combination of livestock use levels, grazing systems, and range improvements designed to achieve resource objectives. The range management actions needed to implement the Rangeland Management Program are outlined below.

1. Selective Management

The priority of range improvement completion and annual expenditures by BLM for range supervision and monitoring will be based upon a selective management policy. This policy provides for a categorization process which helps Bureau personnel assign management priorities among allotments within the resource area. As a result, public funds and management efforts will be concentrated on allotments which have the most significant problems and potential for improvement. Allotments have been grouped into the following categories according to their present condition, potential and resource conflict: Improve (I) Category, Maintain (M) Category, and Custodial (C) Category. Objectives for the categories are to: "improve" current unsatisfactory resource condition; "maintain" current satisfactory resource condition; and manage "custodially", while protecting existing resource values. The Selective Management category for each allotment is listed in Appendix 2.

2. Rangeland Investment Analysis

Each allotment's range development program was subjected to a Rangeland Investment Analysis. This analysis process was used to design and evaluate the economic efficiency of various combinations of range improvements and management actions. All potential range

development proposals were subjected to this analysis prior to selection of the decision concerning the Medford Rangeland Management Program.

The benefit/cost (B/C) ratio and internal rate of return (IROR) are two numeric indicators of economic efficiency. The B/C ratio presents a proportion of benefits to costs for an investment at an interest rate of 7.875 percent. Ratios of benefits to costs of greater than 1.0 denote that the quantifiable benefits outweigh the costs and vice versa for B/C ratios of less than 1.0. A second measure of economic efficiency is the IROR. This method analyzes the costs and benefits of an investment over time and presents the rate of return on that investment. The IROR is 15.6 percent for all allotments combined, where improvements are proposed. The B/C ratio and IROR for these allotments are illustrated in Table 1.

3. Allotment Evaluation

This step is a process through which managers integrate economic, resource and social objectives into selecting, ranking and scheduling implementation of the rangeland management

program for each allotment. The initial ranking of each allotment scheduled for range improvements is illustrated in Table 1.

If an evaluation supports an increase in livestock grazing use, the additional use will first be granted on a temporary basis. An evaluation of forage production and the temporary use granted must confirm the availability of additional forage before an increase in use would become permanent. Grazing management will be revised if the evaluation determines that the specific objectives established for the allotments are not being achieved. Other revisions may include changes in the amount of livestock use permitted, grazing system, period of use, or any combination of these.

4. Forage Use

The initial forage use levels for the EIS Preferred Alternative and RPS are illustrated in Appendix 2 and the proposed period of grazing use is shown in Appendix 3.

Any adjustments from the initial use levels will be made based on a monitoring program that will

Table 1
RPS Proposed Range Improvements and Investment Analysis

Allotment Number and Name	Fence (Miles)	Corrals	Ponds	Spring Develop.	Hardwood Removal/ Seed (Ac)	Brush Control/ Seed (Ac)	Meadow Seeding (Acres)	Seeding Cut-Over Forested (Acres)	Other Seeding (Acres)	B/C Ratio	Initial Ranking	IROR %	Const. Cost	Total Cost
0001 Lost Creek	160	1	0	3	1,575	173	0	157	0	1.0/1	10	7.7	103,442	154,447
0024 Big Butte	5.8	1	2	11	2,098	293	228	605	0	1.8/1	1	14.8	134,761	199,996
0031 Summit Prairie	21.1	0	0	6	522	372	47	1,625	0	2.0/1	6	15.5	139,675	211,535
0038 Crowfoot	2.6	0	2	6	1,448	75	15	100	0	3.2/1	4	21.0	49,224	74,714
0106 Deadwood	3.0	1	3	2	0	0	0	100	0	2.5/1	7	18.8	29,138	36,083
0107 Dixie	3.0	1	3	2	250	427	250	0	0	2.3/1	11	16.2	40,337	47,322
0110 Soda Mountain	24.0	3	4	5	1,106	929	1,381	492	3,299	1.4/1	2	10.7	280,155	280,155
0115 Keene Creek	8.0	3	4	2	0	0	453	1,000	0	2.5/1	8	19.7	76,356	101,936
0117 Conde Creek	4.0	2	2	2	0	0	100	465	0	2.9/1	5	21.4	31,880	38,600
0203 Billy- Sugarloaf Mtn.	10.0	0	3	3	0	1,500	0	0	0	1.1/1	3	8.7	81,600	87,220
0206 Lower Big Applegate	15.0	0	14	2	0	700	0	200	0	2.2/1	9	16.8	77,300	83,030
Totals	112.5	12	37	44	6,999	4,469	2,474	4,789	3,299				1,043,868	1,315,038

determine the size of the adjustment if one is necessary. It is anticipated that three years of monitoring will be necessary before sufficient data is available upon which to base adjustments.

Public Involvement

Throughout the planning process, formal and informal public input has actively contributed to the development and selection of this rangeland program. During the preparation of the land use plan amendment for grazing, a public meeting was held in Medford, Oregon, on April 19, 1983, to discuss the development of the preferred alternative and to identify issues and alternatives for the Medford Grazing EIS. There was also a 30-day comment period during which additional written and oral comments were received from the public. This input helped formulate the preferred and three other alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS (DEIS).

The DEIS was released to the public in September 1983 and comments were received until December 30, 1983. A public meeting was held in Medford, Oregon, on November 16, 1983, to discuss the DEIS and answer questions. A total of 19 comment letters were received. The primary concerns expressed were related to riparian habitat, wildlife habitat, sensitive plants, and grazing date adjustments. Responses to the comment letters were included in the Final EIS, which was released to the public in April 1984.

Implementation of the Decision

Administrative Actions

After the release of the Medford RPS, coordinated resource management plans and/or allotment management plans will be developed for high priority allotments through consultation and coordination with operators, timber companies, and other interested parties.

Future RPS updates, which will be published periodically, will outline any changes in the actions to be taken on each allotment and progress made on implementation of the rangeland management program. The objectives for all plans will be consistent with the FEIS and the rangeland management program. Each allotment will be monitored for one or more grazing cycles. The livestock forage use levels will then be adjusted as indicated by the monitoring program.

Appendices 1, 2, 3, and Table 1 outline the major actions to be taken on each allotment and is in essence the Record of Decision required by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations.

The order of range improvement completion and annual expenditures by BLM for range supervision, monitoring, and project maintenance has been based upon the allotment categorization under the selective management policy (see Appendix 2). Allotments in the "I" Category will receive first priority for expenditure of Range Improvement funds. Table 1 shows the priority ranking of the first ten allotments in the "I" Category for expenditure of funds. These allotments have been selected because of their high potential and/or resource conflicts.

Grazing Decision

Forage use levels, categorization, and grazing systems proposed for each allotment are shown in Appendix 2 and 3.

Where the proposals reflect no change from the present situation, this RPS serves as the Record of Decision.

In those cases where changes from the present situation are proposed, the changes will be implemented by agreement with the concerned parties. Where consultation does not result in agreement, individual decisions will be issued to implement the proposal.

Emphasis for first implementation will be placed on those allotments where the greatest resource conflicts exist or potential for improvement. BLM's range management and range improvement programs are funded through congressional appropriations and a portion of the grazing fees collected by the district.

Resource Monitoring and Evaluation

A variety of resource studies will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the Rangeland Management Program. The type and intensity of monitoring will vary considerably between the three allotment management categories outlined in the Selective Management Policy.

Monitoring in the improve (I) category will be the most intensive and will be designed to measure progress toward objectives and the environmental conditions which affect that progress.

In the maintain (M) category allotments, monitoring intensity will be less than on the "I" category allotment, with the primary emphasis placed on changes from current resource conditions.

Monitoring in the custodial (C) category allotments will be limited to periodic observations of resource uses and use of inventories to measure long-term resource condition changes.

The following are the major rangeland elements to be monitored:

a. Plants

Trend — Studies will be conducted periodically on selected upland and significant riparian areas to determine changes in plant species composition to determine progress in meeting vegetation objectives and measure long-term changes in range condition.

Utilization — Forage utilization studies will be conducted to determine the pattern of grazing use and how much vegetation is removed by grazing animals. Browse utilization studies will continue on deer winter ranges.

Sensitive, Threatened, and Endangered—There are 18 plant species under review for federal listing as threatened or endangered status and another 40 plants considered as sensitive by BLM. Population trend studies will be conducted as needed to determine the effects of the management on these species.

b. Animals

Livestock — Actual use data will be obtained from the lessee annually on "I" and "M" category allotments. These records will reflect the number and class of animals grazing each pasture and the dates the livestock graze there. Livestock counts will be made periodically by the BLM to verify these records.

Wildlife — Use data will be obtained from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and supplemental BLM studies. Observation of animal populations and use patterns in conjunction with other agencies will be the principal monitoring methods.

Wild Horses — The horses in the Herd Management Area will be counted periodically and the population will be controlled if the numbers exceed the maximum population level.

c. Water

Water quality monitoring will be initiated in accordance with BLM policies and Sections 208 and 313 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

d. Weather

Weather data will be analyzed annually to determine the effects of crop-year precipitation on herbage yields and for correlation with forage utilization studies.

Progress Reports

During implementation of the Rangeland Management Program, a record of progress will be maintained and reported in updates of this Rangeland Program Summary. These publications will outline changes to be made in the Rangeland Management Program and will contain monitoring results, range improvement progress, improvement efforts made by the operators, resource condition changes, and management system information.

Appendices

Appendix 1

RPS and EIS Comparison of Long-Term Effects

Vegetative Characteristics	Existing Situation	RPS Decision	Alt. 1 No Action	Alt. 2 Emphasize Livestock	Alt. 3 Preferred Alternative	Alt. 4 Emphasize Non-Livestock
Ecological Condition Non-Forested (68,041 Acres)						
Late	1,361	5,443	1,361	3,402	5,443	3,402
Middle	19,051	29,258	19,051	40,145	29,258	30,618
Early	47,629	33,340	47,629	24,494	33,340	34,021
Forage Condition Coniferous Forest (329,014 Acres)						
Good	3,290	6,580	3,290	6,580	6,580	3,290
Fair	29,611	52,643	42,772	65,803	52,643	72,383
Poor	138,186	111,864	125,025	98,704	111,864	95,414
No Date	157,927	157,927	157,927	157,927	157,927	157,927
Trend of Ground Cover (Acres)						
Increasing	9,526	46,268	9,526	44,907	46,268	45,588
Static	47,629	14,289	47,629	15,650	14,289	14,969
Decreasing	5,443	2,041	5,443	2,041	2,041	2,041
Unknown	5,443	5,443	5,443	5,443	5,443	5,443
Long-Term Forage						
Production (AUMs)	132,543	147,507	131,998	155,548	147,507	145,309
Long-Term Trend of Streamside Riparian Vegetation (Miles)						
Increasing	25.10	61.10	25.10	31.40	61.10	80.70
Static	64.55	38.15	64.55	67.00	38.15	23.05
Decreasing	14.60	5.00	14.60	5.85	5.00	0.50
Long-Term Condition of Streamside Riparian Vegetation (Miles)						
Excellent	12.90	15.20	15.60	15.20	15.20	18.60
Good	61.25	57.55	58.35	57.75	57.55	72.55
Fair	25.75	28.00	22.45	25.55	28.00	13.10
Poor	4.35	3.50	8.85	5.75	3.50	0
Long-Term Trend of Deer Habitat (Acres)						
Increasing	8,135	128,957	8,135	155,150	128,957	132,435
Static	105,345	249,113	105,345	222,920	249,113	369,210
Decreasing	78,861	240	78,861	240	240	9,100
Unknown	17,470	17,470	17,470	17,470	17,470	17,470

Appendix 2

RPS Forage Use

Allotment Number and Name	Public Lands (Acres)	Selective Mgmt. Category	Initial Livestock (AUMs)	STLV (AUMs)	LTLV (AUMs)	STWL (AUMs)	LTWL (AUMs)	NC (AUMs)
0001 Lost Creek	9,630	I	350	1,032	1,083	2,297	2,411	1,808
0002 Flat Creek	14,250	I	308	308	308	2,279	2,279	1,725
0003 Trail Creek	12,868	I	113	113	113	734	734	950
0004 Longbranch	11,164	I	93	93	93	2,159	2,159	2,210
0005 Antioch Road	40	I	4	4	4	5	5	10
0006 Roundtop-Evans	27,086	I	110	110	110	3,019	3,019	2,709
0007 Straus Ranch	1,719	I	90	90	90	248	248	408
0008 Neil-Tarbell	529	I	56	56	56	46	46	93
0009 N. Sams Valley	120	C	8	8	8	17	17	28
0010 West Perry Road-Inactive	75	C						
0011 East Perry Road-Inactive	40	C						
0012 Upper Table Rock	560	I	65	65	65	82	82	132
0013 Clear Creek	1,757	I	45	45	45	310	310	350
0014 Obenchain	120	I	12	12	12	5	5	29
0015 Lick Creek	?	I	---	---	---	---	---	---
0016 Brownsboro Park	321	I	45	45	45	47	47	66
0017 Kanutchan Fields	2,148	I	177	177	177	264	277	460
0018 Nichols Gap	280	I	18	18	18	40	40	66
0019 Sugarloaf	1,340	I	15	15	15	206	206	522
0020 Eagle Point Canal	465	I	8	8	8	35	35	90
0021 Section 9	343	I	25	25	25	64	64	99
0022 Section 7	378	I	11	11	11	28	28	68
0023 Bull Run	40	I	5	5	5	4	4	8
0024 Big Butte	20,174	I	1,663	3,366	3,366	3,665	3,665	3,803
0025 Shady Branch	320	I	32	32	32	37	37	81
0026 TouVelle	30	M	20	20	20	3	3	8
0027 Reese Creek	40	I	7	7	7	5	5	10
0029 Derby Road Sawmill	521	I	45	45	45	63	63	105
0030 Derby Station	540	I	36	36	36	51	51	90
0031 Summit Prairie	25,734	I	1,136	2,942	2,942	4,388	4,388	4,210
0032 Patco Ranch	680	I	38	38	38	114	114	146
0033 Lick Creek	80	I	24	24	24	11	11	19
0034 West Derby	440	I	45	45	45	36	36	106
0035 Vestal Butte	1,715	C	120	120	120	163	163	282
0038 Crowfoot	8,056	M	365	792	792	1,848	1,848	1,397
0039 Crowfoot Creek	576	I	69	69	69	37	37	89
0040 Cobleight Road	80	C	7	7	7	11	11	19
0041 Moser Mtn.	40	I	3	3	3	3	3	10
0043 Devon S.	465	I	33	33	33	52	52	94
0044 Salt Creek 2	80	I	15	15	15	7	7	15
0045 Salt Creek 3	200	I	40	40	40	25	25	45
0046 Salt Creek 1	280	I	30	30	30	8	8	42

Allotment Number and Name	Public Lands (Acres)	Selective Mgmt. Category	Initial Livestock (AUMs)	STLV (AUMs)	LTLV (AUMs)	STWL (AUMs)	LTWL (AUMs)	NC (AUMs)
KLAMATH AREA								
0101 Chase Mtn.	8,823	I	195	195	195	1,681	1,681	1,941
0102 Edge Creek	8,860	I	355	355	355	1,781	1,781	1,793
0103 Buck Mtn.	9,215	I	204	204	204	1,643	1,643	1,539
0104 Buck Lake	11,971	I	280	452	452	2,129	2,129	2,286
0105 Johnson Prairie	120	C	12	12	12	?	--	--
0106 Deadwood	8,301	I	1,032	1,776	1,811	1,673	1,706	1,683
0107 Dixie	4,800	I	415	774	812	1,028	1,079	944
0108 Jenny Creek	1,316	I	120	120	120	120	120	244
0109 Agate	107	I	9	9	9	10	10	22
0110 Soda Mtn.	33,888	I	4,011	4,775	4,870	7,560	7,711	5,745
0111 Emigrant	40	I	7	7	7	3	3	8
0112 Cove Creek	1,160	I	75	75	75	3	3	52
0113 Poole Hill	1,760	I	27	27	27	230	230	225
0114 Buck Point	920	I	150	150	150	?	?	?
0115 Keene Creek	25,402	I	3,736	3,607	3,787	4,518	4,740	4,783
0116 Howard Prairie	320	M	60	60	60	15	15	30
0117 Conde Creek	4,786	I	592	889	906	1,155	1,176	986
0118 Siskiyou	1,815	I	200	200	200	305	305	340
0119 Grizzly	5,527	I	378	378	378	1,204	1,204	940
0120 Baldy	1,044	I	115	115	115	128	128	160
0121 Lake Creek Spring	4,309	I	478	478	478	481	481	807
0122 Lake Creek Summer	4,871	I	550	550	550	502	502	520
0123 Lost Creek	80	C	6	6	6	6	6	38
0124 Deer Creek	4,025	C	368	368	368	549	549	560
0125 South Heppsie	796	I	36	36	36	112	112	135
0126 Heppsie	3,276	I	294	294	294	461	461	454
0127 Cartwright	40	C	4	4	4	2	3	4
0129 Hunger Flat	1,839	I	220	220	220	175	175	236
0132 Antelope Road	400	I	30	30	30	42	42	72
0133 Brownsboro	160	C	15	15	15	10	8	10
0134 Yankee Reservoir	200	I	24	24	24	28	28	62
0136 Canal	440	I	58	58	58	37	37	83
0137 Box R Ranch	80	C	5	5	5	20	18	11
0139 I-5	173	C	21	21	21	?	?	?
0140 Dry Lake	145	I	10	10	10	15	15	29
0141 Chicken Hills	3,618	I	80	80	80	931	931	827
0142 Long Lake	363	M	18	18	18	?	-?	?
0143 Cove Ranch	160	C	20	20	20	?	-?	?
0144 Bybee Peak	321	I	36	36	36	32	32	44
0145 Box D Ranch	200	C	10	10	10	?	-?	?
0147 Grubbs Spring	1,884	I	130	130	130	650	650	605
0148 North Cove Creek	281	I	20	20	20	?	?	?

Allotment Number and Name	Public Lands (Acres)	Selective Mgmt. Category	Initial Livestock (AUMs)	STLV (AUMs)	LTLV (AUMs)	STWL (AUMs)	LTWL (AUMs)	NC (AUMs)
JACKSONVILLE								
0202 Tunnel Ridge	2,200	M	14	14	14	?	?	?
0203 Billy Sugarloaf	7,684	I	534	930	948	1,065	1,086	890
0204 Timber Mtn.	1,720	M	70	70	70	?	?	?
0205 ?	?	M	?	?	?	?	?	?
0206 Lower Big Applegate	37,270	I	930	1,485	1,514	3,139	3,201	2,481
0207 Sterling Creek	29,219	I	478	478	478	2,915	2,915	2,263
0208 Spencer Gulch	1,935	M	150	150	150	?	?	?
0209 Quartz Gulch-Inactive	641	M	?	?	?	?	?	?
0210 Stiehl	175	C	18	18	18	?	?	?
0211 Fielder Creek	40	C	5	5	5	?	?	?
0213 Chapman Creek	3,309	I	81	81	81	425	433	337
0216 Del Rio	40	C	5	5	5	?	?	?
0217 Ecker	40	C	6	6	6	?	?	?
0218 Stage Road	40	C	4	4	4	?	?	?
0219 Fools Creek	116	C	12	12	12	?	?	?
0221 Rock Gulch Inactive	520	C	--	--	--	?	?	--
0222 Lomas Road	60	C	20	20	20	?	?	?
0223 Star	118	C	24	24	24	?	?	?
GRANTS PASS								
0302 Pickett Mtn.	820	C	80	80	80	?	?	?
0303 Jump Off Joe	40	C	8	8	8	?	?	?
0308 Deer Creek	1,165	M	77	77	77	?	?	--
0309 Reeves Creek	1,672	M	95	95	95	?	?	--
0310 Q Bar X	15	C	3	3	3	?	?	--
0312 Esterly	4,457	I	152	152	152	?	?	--
0315 Glade Creek	560	C	17	17	17	?	?	--
0316 Cherry Gulch	40	C	6	6	6	?	?	--

Key:

STLV - Short Term Livestock

LTLV - Long Term Livestock

STWL - Short Term Wildlife

LTWL - Long Term Wildlife

NC- Nonconsumptive

?- No data

M - Maintain

I - Improve

C - Custodial

Appendix 3

RPS Periods of Use and Grazing Systems (Acres)

Allotment Number and Name ¹	Period of Use	Spring (Acres)	Summer (Acres)	Sp/Su (Acres)	Rest Rotation (Acres)	Deferred Rotation (Acres)	Winter (Acres)
0001 Lost Creek	05/01 - 10/31					9,630	
0002 Flat Creek	05/01 - 10/15						4,250
0003 Trail Creek	05/01 - 11/30			12,868			
0004 Longbranch	05/01 - 07/15					11,164	
0005 Antioch Road	06/01 - 07/31		40				
0006 Roundtop-Evans	05/01 - 10/15			27,086			
0007 Straus Ranch	04/15 - 06/30					1,719	
0008 Neil-Tarbell	05/01 - 05/31	529					
0009 Sams Valley	05/01 - 07/31		120				
0012 Upper Table Rock	05/01 - 05/15	560					
0013 Clear Creek	05/16 - 10/31		1,757				
0014 Obenchain	05/01 - 06/15	120					
0015 Lick Creek	05/01 - 05/15	280					
0016 Brownsboro	05/01 - 05/31				321		
0017 Kanutchan	05/01 - 06/30					2,148	
10018 Nichols	06/01 - 06/30		280				
0019 Sugarloaf	05/01 - 06/30	1,340					
0020 Eagle Point Canal	05/01 - 06/30	465					
0021 Section 9	05/01 - 06/30	343					
0022 Section 7	05/01 - 05/31	378					
0023 Bull Run	05/01 - 06/15	40					
0024 Big Butte	05/01 - 07/15			20,174			
0025 Shadybranch	05/01 - 06/14	320					
0026 TouVelle	04/15 - 05/14	30					
0027 Reese Creek	05/01 - 05/31	40					
0029 Derby Road Sawmill	05/01 - 07/15			521			
0030 Derby Station	05/01 - 06/15	540					
0031 Summit Prairie	05/01 - 09/30				4,949	20,785	
0032 Patco Ranch	05/01 - 06/15	680					
0033 Lick Creek	05/01 - 06/14	80					
0034 West Derby	05/01 - 07/15		440				
0035 Vestal Butte	05/01 - 06/15	1,715					
0038 Crowfoot	05/01 - 07/15		8,056				
0039 Crowfoot Creek	05/01 - 07/15			576			
0040 Cobleigh Road	05/01 - 07/15		80				
0041 Moser Mtn.	04/01 - 04/30	40					
0043 Devon S.	05/01 - 06/30	465					
0044 Salt Creek 2	05/01 - 06/30	80					
0045 Salt Creek 3	05/01 - 06/30	200					
0046 Salt Creek 1	05/01 - 06/30	280					

Allotment Number and Name ¹	Period of Use	Spring (Acres)	Summer (Acres)	Sp/Su (Acres)	Rest Rotation (Acres)	Deferred Rotation (Acres)	Winter (Acres)
KLAMATH AREA							
0101 Chase Mtn.	05/01 - 10/01			8,823			
0102 Edge Creek	05/01 - 10/01				8,860		
0103 Buck Mtn.	06/01 - 10/01		9,215				
0104 Buck Lane	07/01 - 10/15		11,971				
0105 Johnson Prairie	05/01 - 10/31			120			
0106 Deadwood	06/01 - 10/01					8,301	
0107 Dixie	05/01 - 10/01			4,800			
0108 Jenny Creek	06/01 - 09/30		1,316				
0109 Agate	05/01 - 07/15			107			
0110 Soda Mtn.	05/01 - 10/15				22,509	11,379	
0111 Emigrant	04/15 - 10/31			40			
0112 Cove Creek	05/01 - 06/15	1,160					
0113 Poole Hill	05/01 - 10/15			1,760			
0114 Buck Point	04/01 - 06/15	920					
0115 Keene Creek	06/01 - 10/01					25,402	
0116 Howard Prairie	04/01 - 06/15	320					
0117 Conde Creek	06/15 - 10/15					4,786	
0118 Siskiyou	05/01 - 07/15			1,815			
0119 Grizzly	07/15 - 09/01		5,527				
0120 Baldy	04/15 - 07/01	1,044					
0121 Lake Creek Spring	05/01 - 07/01	4,309					
0122 Lake Creek Summer	06/01 - 10/01		4,871				
0123 Lost Creek	05/01 - 06/15	80					
0124 Deer Creek	05/01 - 09/15			4,025			
0125 South Heppsie	05/01 - 07/30			796			
0126 Heppsie	05/01 - 10/01			3,276			
0127 Cartwright	05/01 - 08/31			40			
0129 Hunger Flat	05/01 - 06/30	1,839					
0132 Antelope Road	05/01 - 06/30	400					
0133 Brownsboro	04/01 - 06/15	160					
0134 Yankee Reservoir	05/01 - 06/15	200					
0136 Canal	05/01 - 06/15	440					
0137 Box R Ranch	10/01 - 02/28						80
0139 I-5	05/01 - 07/30			173			
0140 Dry Lake	05/15 - 09/15			145			
0141 Chicken Hills	05/15 - 09/15			3,618			
0142 Long Lake	06/16 - 09/30			363			
0143 Cove Ranch	07/01 - 11/30		160				
0144 Bybee Peak	05/01 - 07/31			321			
0145 Box D Ranch	03/31 - 04/30			200			
0147 Grubbs Springs	06/01 - 10/15		1,884				
0148 North Cove Creek	04/01 - 06/15	281					
JACKSONVILLE							
0202 Tunnel Ridge	05/20 - 09/20			2,200			
0203 Billy Sugarloaf	04/15 - 06/30					7,684	
0204 Timber Mtn.	04/15 - 07/15			1,720			
0206 Lower Big Applegate	04/15 - 06/30				37,270		
0207 Sterling Creek	04/15 - 06/16					29,219	
0208 Spencer Gulch	07/01 - 09/30		1,935				
0210 Stiehl	04/16 - 05/31	175					
0211 Fielder Creek	04/15 - 06/15	40					
0213 Chapman Creek	04/16 - 07/15			3,309			
0216 Del Rio	04/16 - 10/31			40			
0217 Ecker	04/16 - 07/15			40			
0218 Stage Road	04/16 - 07/15			40			
0219 Foots Creek	04/16 - 05/31	116					
0222 Lomas Road	04/15 - 09/15			60			
0223 Star	05/01 - 08/21			118			

Allotment Number and Name ¹	Period of Use	Spring (Acres)	Summer (Acres)	Sp/Su (Acres)	Rest Rotation (Acres)	Deferred Rotation (Acres)	Winter (Acres)
GRANTS PASS							
0302 Pickett Mtn.	04/01 - 08/31			820			
0303 Jump Off Joe	04/06 - 05/15	40					
0308 Deer Creek	04/01 - 12/15	1,165					40
0309 Reeves Creek	05/21 - 07/01					1,672	
0310 Q Bar X	11/01 - 02/28						15
0312 Esterly	04/01 - 07/31			4,457			
0315 Glade Creek	04/20 - 07/31			560			
0316 Cherry Gulch	04/01 - 05/30	40					

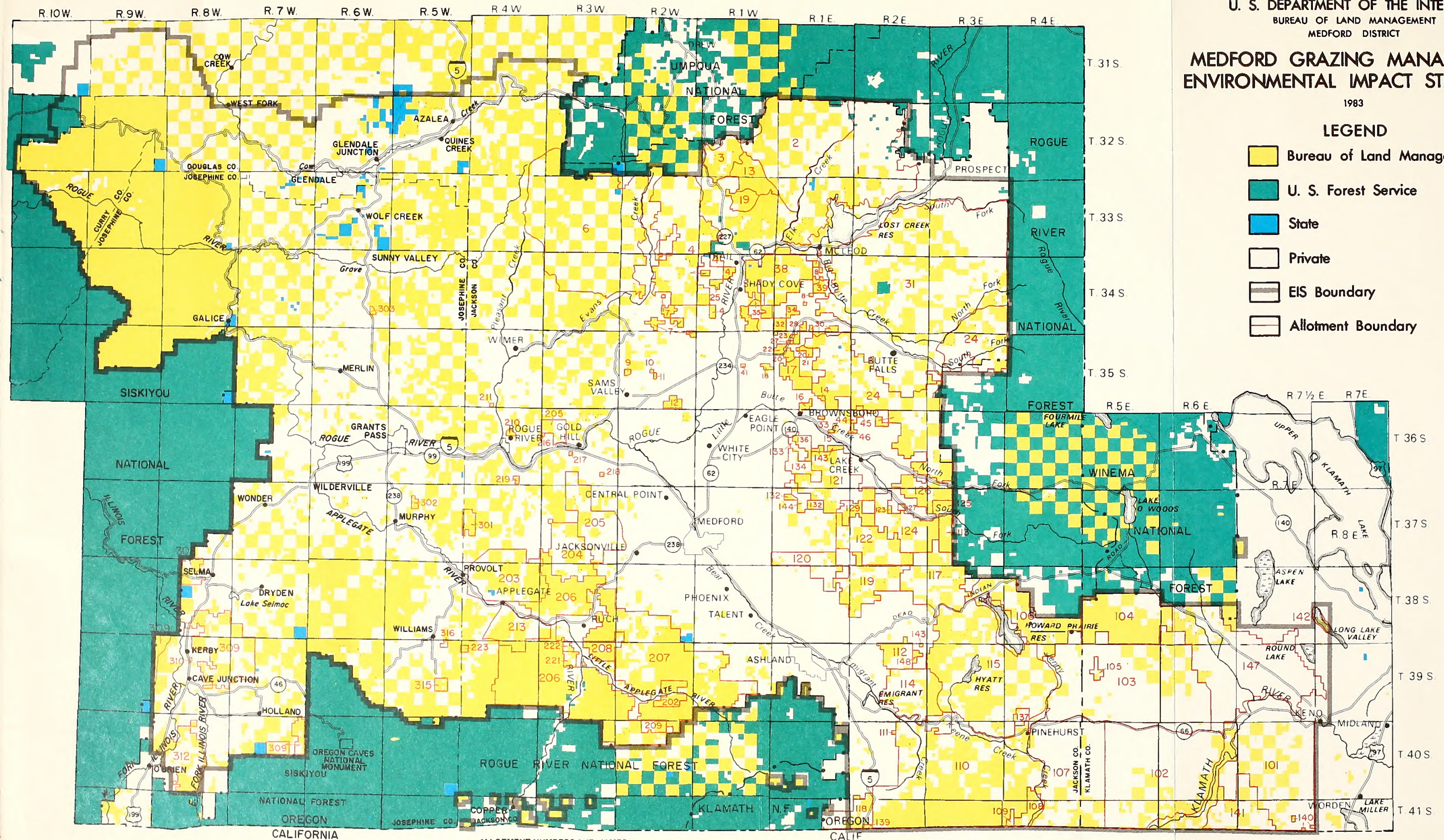
¹Inactive allotments (0010, 0011, 0209, and 0221) are not listed.

MEDFORD GRAZING MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

1983

LEGEND

- Bureau of Land Management
- U. S. Forest Service
- State
- Private
- EIS Boundary
- Allotment Boundary



SCALE
5 0 5 10 MILES

FIGURE 1-1

LAND STATUS AND ALLOTMENTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BORROWER

SF Rangeland Program
85.35 of Decision Me
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1984

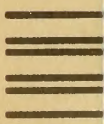
DATE LOANED	BORROWER

(Continued on reverse)

For

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MEDFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
3040 BIDDLE ROAD
MEDFORD, OREGON 97504

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE: \$300



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